# DESIGN FOR POWER PLANT

P. E. HENWOOD

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

1910



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## DESIGN

FOR

# POWER PLANT A THESIS

PRESENTED BY

### PROCTOR E. HENWOOD

TO THE

PRESIDENT AND FACULTY

OF

#### ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

FOR THE DEGREE OF

#### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

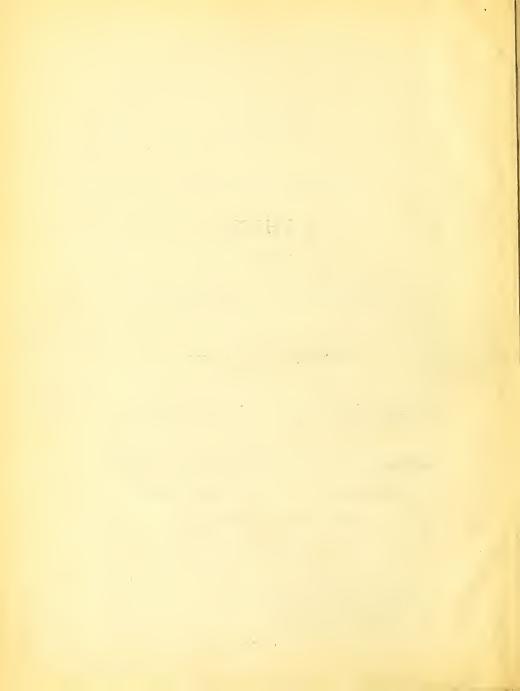
HAVING COMPLETED THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF STUDY IN

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MAY 20, 1910.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PAUL V. GALVIN LIBRARY 35 WEST 33RD STREET CHICAGO, IL 60616 TM Raymond

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#### SCOPE OF THIS THESIS.

A corporation in the City of Chicago has at present two buildings located within the loop district. One of these buildings is devoted to office use; the other to light manufacturing and jobbing concerns. It is proposed that a new building will be erected to be devoted to manufacturing purposes, its location being on the Chicago River. See Map. The power for lighting and operating the elevators in the two buildings mentioned is purchased from a central station. A low pressure steam heating system furnishes heat for both buildings.

The economical questions are: First, will it pay to operate the three buildings as one unit, i.e., with a plant located in the new building; Second, what will be the cost of such a plant; Third, the probable revenue to be derived; and Fourth, the cost of operation.

#### Operation of three buildings as one unit.

Under the present method of operation the following help is employed: A Chief Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and two fremen; this is for the winter months. Through the summer months when the heating system is not in use the firemen can be dispensed with, as the Assistant Engineer can tend the hot water fire during the day and the night watchman at night. With one large plant the above help increased by one assistant engineer, one fireman and one oiler, is ample for operation at all times. Also owing to the fact that all labor and fuel are at one point, operation will be cheaper than with two smaller plants. As the plant would be near the river it can be operated condensing with high economy through the summer months. The tunnel of the Illinois Tunnel Company to the other building affords an easy means for transmission of steam and electric current.

#### Description of Plant.

The plant consists of water tube boilers fed by chain grate stokers, overhead coal bunkers, and coal and ash handling machinery. High speed compound engines running condensing direct connected to direct current generators. Coal will be delivered through the tunnel or by wagons direct to storage bin without extra handling.

#### Estimated Cost of Plant.

The plant is estimated to cost \$60,000. of which amount \$46,000. is required for the electric plant and \$4,000. for heating.

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A corporation and Cit of Colemon at a present the building leasted of the indicate. The district, we of the building according to the rate of the building concerns. Thus proposed that are multiplied to a manufacturing purposes, its has to be devited to anufacturing purposes, its has to the second of the content of the second of the seco

The economical question, and three building to bound the three building as one unit, i.e., with a let located in the new britisher; Second, what will be the cost of sure a cland; third, the promble revenue to derived; and cost of operation.

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### Description of Plain.

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The plant is the to cost in ,600, of which course if ,000, is required to the cost of the

#### Estimated Annual Gross Revenue.

It is expected that all light and motive power required by the tenants will be furnished by this plant. The estimated amount of current from which a revenue can be derived is 420,000 kilowatt hours. Computing this at a metered rate of 10¢ per kilowatt hour, with a rebate of 1¢ per kilowatt hour for prompt payment, i.e., 9¢ gives \$37,800. This price of 9¢ per kilowatt is the rate at which the Commonwealth Edison Co. furnishes current for individual lighting.

#### Estimated Cost to Operate Plant.

Interest 4.5%, Depreciation 5% insurance and taxes $2\% = 11-1/2\%$ on \$60,000.	\$6,900.00
Fuel - 845,000 KW hrs. @ 8# 3380 tons Standby losses 1-1/2 tons per day 548	
3928 tons @ \$1.50 + .50 =	- 7,856.00
Labor -  1 Chief Engineer 2 Asst. Engineers @ \$85.00 170.00 1 Oiler 3 Firemen @ \$75.00 225.00 1 Helper for Bldgs. "A" & "B" 75.00  Labor for 12 months	
Revenue.	
The estimated revenue will be as follows: Estimated Gross Revenue: (See page 28)	
420,000 KW Hrs. @ 9¢ per KW hr.	37,800.00
Estimated Net Revenue	11,714.00

Investment in plant other than that required for heating = \$60,000. - \$14,000. = \$46,000.

Return on investment of \$46,000. = 25%

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## DETAILED EXHIBIT.

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The following pages contain a more detailed Exhibit.

Respectfully submitted ,

Luctor & Henwood

#### DETAILED EXHIBIT.

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The following particular to the continue to

Hornectfully subritting,



#### Design of a Power Plant.

With the location given the design of a power plant can be divided into two general parts: first the requirements, and second the design of the apparatus to meet the requirements.

The requirements of a power plant are, - that it shall furnish at all times a stated amount of power in some form as light, heat or refrigeration, or that it can furnish power direct as electric current for conversion, for either individual or commercial use.

The design of a power plant in general depends upon the form of energy desired. Individually the design is broad and variable, being influenced by many factors, such as accessibility to fuels, kinds of fuel and their costs, availability of water supply and its purity. The most important factor is the load, for upon this the efficiency of the plant is based. When the load is constant and at full rating the highest efficiency can be obtained, but with a variable load and at low rating the efficiency falls off and operation becomes costly.

The plant under consideration has been designed to meet the requirements of typical office and light manufacturing buildings, and will furnish light, heat and power. Owing to the location of this plant it is expected that power can be sold, and to this end reserve power has been installed.

The plant will operate condensing during the summer months, while in the winter the exhaust steam will be used for heating the buildings. All power necessary for operating elevators and such appliances as the buildings may contain will be furnished by this plant. Also itis in ended to furnish the lighting and motor power to the tenants of the buildings.

The power generators willbe four High Speed Engines direct, connected to direct current generators, as follows:

Unit # 1

75 H.P. Simple with 50 K W Generator

Unit #2

150 H.P. Compound with 100 K W Generator

Units #3 and #4

225 H. P. Compound with 150 K W Generator

A condenser of the surface type will be used in conjunction with Unit #2, #3 or #4.

Four boilers will be installed in batteries of two boilers each, they will be water tube type, fed by chain grates, each boiler being 250 H.P. to contain 2500 sq. ft. of heating surface and operate a steam pressure of 160# per square inch. The grates will have an

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 area of 63 sq. ft., being 9 feet long by 7 feet wide.

The furnace has been designed for a low grade Illinois coal "Springfield District" and with the large tile roof will insure smokeless combustion. In the floor of the combustion chamber is a small opening that connects with the ash hopper and affords an easy method of removing the light ashes. Sufficient room has been allowed in front of the boilers for removal of tubes and stoking grates in case of repairs. Each battery of boilers enclosed a building column, but at a distance sufficient to allow for an air space around the column. The piping has been arranged with the view of being easy of access, runways being provided over the boilers and along the steam header.

Provision has been made for the delivery of coal by wagons or through the Illinois Tunnel, the floor of the boiler room being at the tunnel grade.

Coal received by the tunnel may be delivered in front of the boilers for hand firing, or dumped into a hopper from which a bucket conveyer will carry it either to overhead bunkers or to the storage bin. Coal received by wagons will be dumped directly into the storage bin, from where it will be fed into the bucket conveyer, thence to bunkers, or by hand carts to the front of the boilers. The ashes will be elevated to the ash bin from which it may be drawn off into the tunnel cars or into a push cart, and taken by an elevator to the surface.

Water from the heating systems in Buildings "A" and "B" will be returned to the plant by means of a centrifugal pump direct, connected to a D. C. motor. The pump will be located at about tunnel grade in Building "A" with its suction attached to a tank conveniently located.

Two duplex boilers feed pumps of the ram pattern are to be installed, the dimensions being  $7-1/2^n \times 5^n \times 6^n$ .

An open type of feed water heater will be used, the exhaust steam from the boiler feed pumps, the condenser pump and the stoker engines being used for heating.

area of 63 sq. ft., being & foot to me to to page

The formace has besign design deformation and suppringfield District" and with the control of the coof will name annelious so obtained. In this flow of the countries as small pening that connects with the countries of the count

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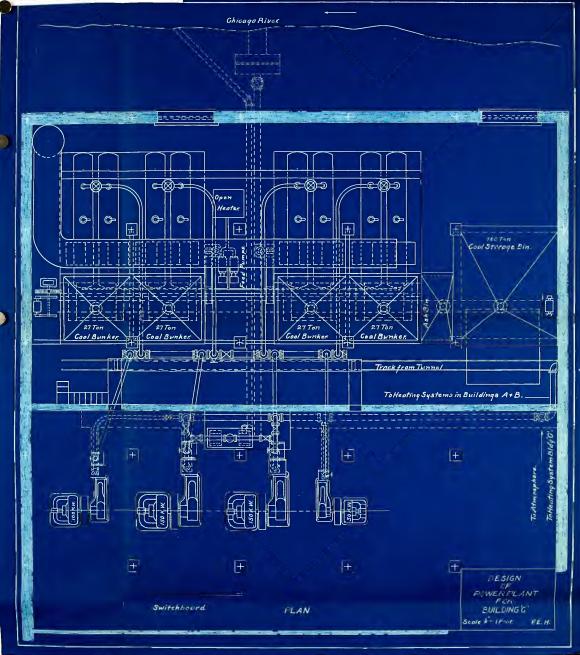
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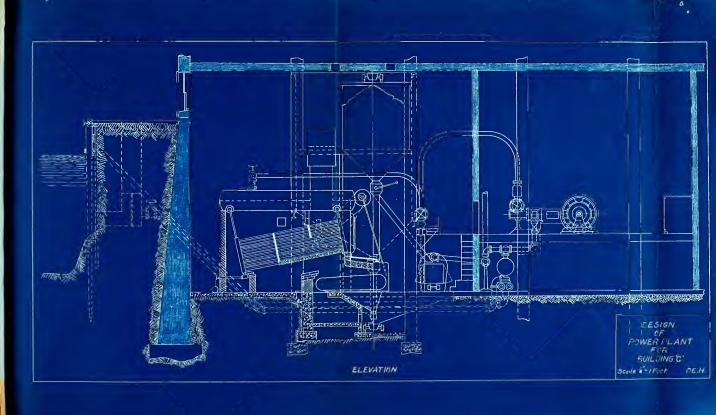
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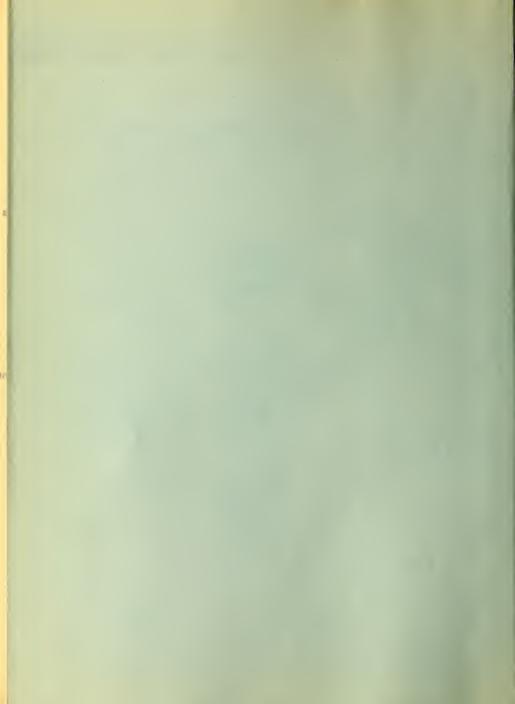
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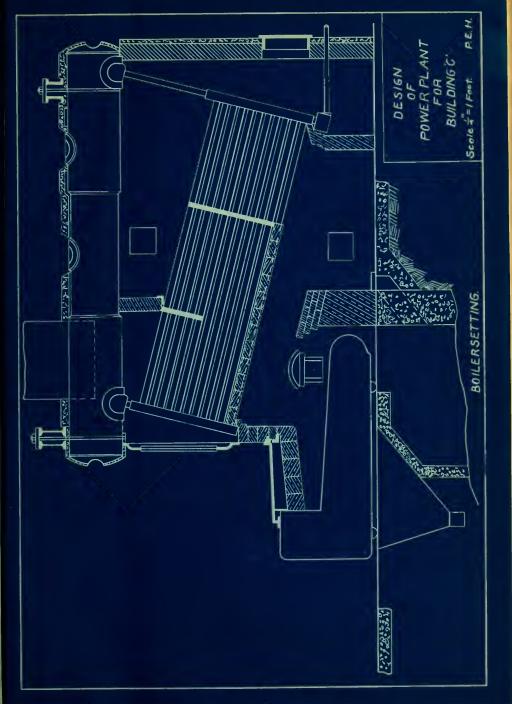
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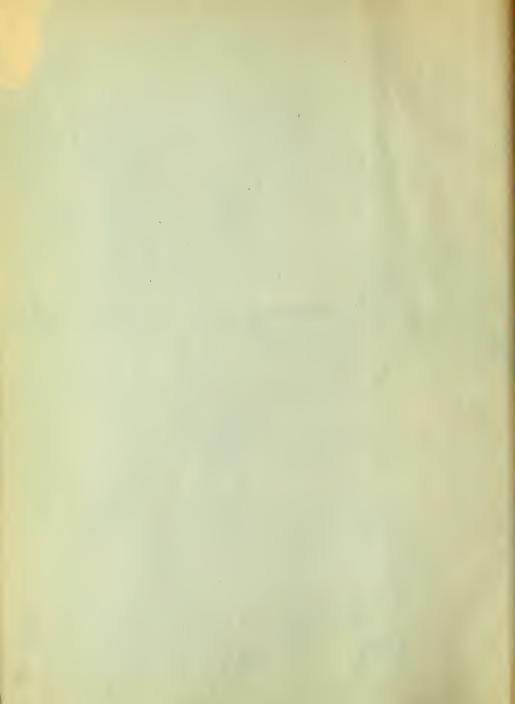


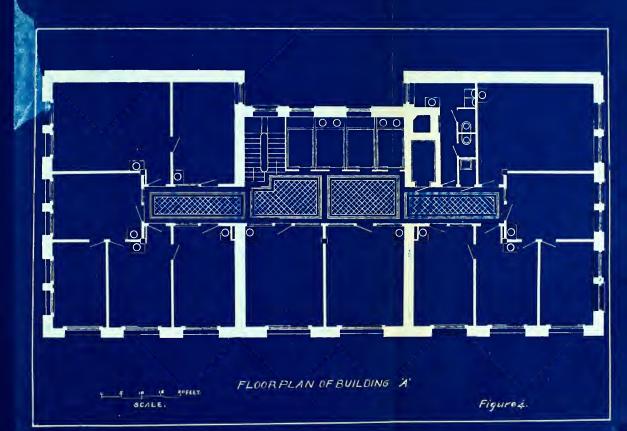


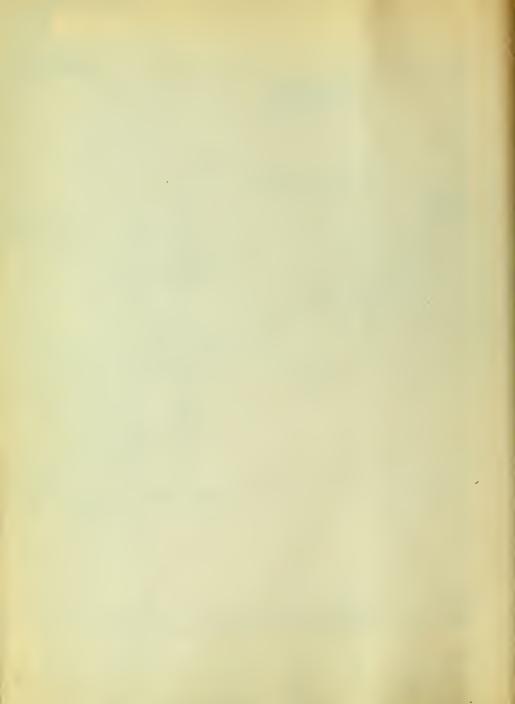


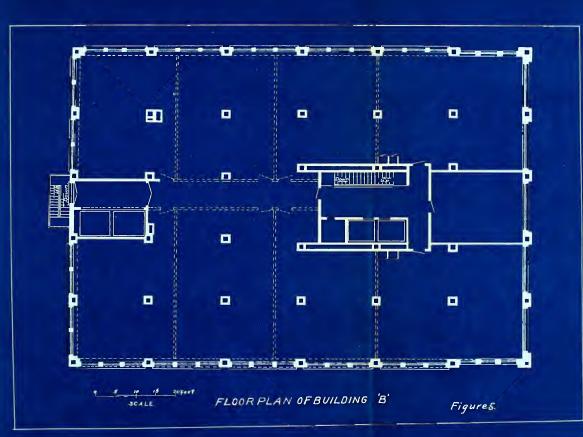


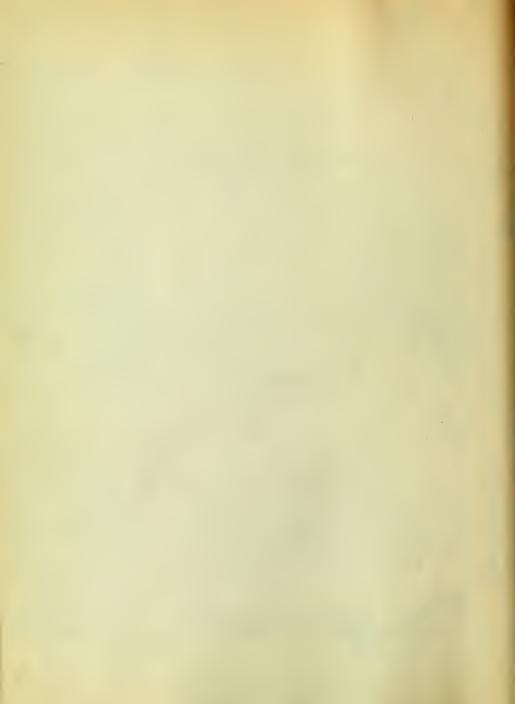


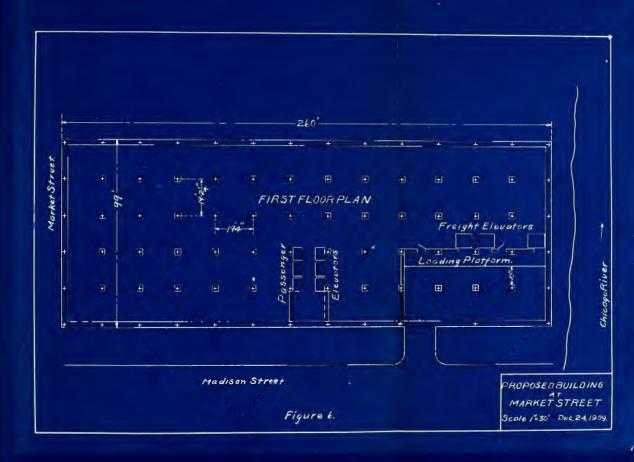














#### GENERAL DATA

71	Bldg. "A"	Bldg. "B"	Bldg. "C"
Floor Space Length	100.75	111.28'	2571
Width	44.81	75.67	961
Area in Sq. Ft.	4502.6	8420.6	24672
	DE COST OF LINE		
Stories Height of - Average	14	12 11.5	14
neg no or - Average	11.	11.0	10
Glass Surface in Sq. Ft.			
North Exposure	3349	6321	16435
West "	5143 3369	5174 9177	7350 16170
East *	4600	3929	7525
Wall Exposure			
exclusive of glass			
in sq. ft.	MCM 0 4		
North Expoure	3572.6 10422.8	8979 5230	20316 6378
South "	3552.6	6123	20581
East "	10965.8	6475	6203
Total Wall Exposure			
Glass Equivalent	20535	28572	55473
in Sq. Ft.	20555	20072	55475
Cubic Feet of Air			
in Building	748682	1372804	4234208
Type of Heating System	Steam Vacuum	Steam Vacuum	Steam Vacuum
Radiation in Sq. Ft.	5062	7042	13672

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1 7 1 S S 1 1 1 2 S S 1 1 1 2 S	111.11	100.001	Floor Space Length Width Area in Sq. Ft.
10.	si.	14	Stories Heght of - Average
1.4.5 7.5kd 16170 75.5	63-1 5174 9177 397	5.43 5.43 3.36. 4600	Glass Surface in Sq. Tt. North Exposure West " South " East "
20316 63″8 20561 (203	8379 523 <b>0</b> 5123 6475	3076 10427.6 2052.6 10908.8	Wall Txposure exclusive of glass in Eq. ft, Worth Expoure South " East "
55473	ఒ7ంలన	62 8 cs	Total Wall Exposure Class Equivalent in Sq. Ft.
4234203	1372-0	745652	Cubic Feet of 11:
eproof monty	T430 7 - 1937	Steam Tae 15	Trpe of Hetin, Peter
S ALL	70^2	aanu	ladiation in Se. Ft.

Determination of Radiating Surface for Heating.

The overall dimensions of the buildings were taken, thus giving the total area in square feet of the walls. From the area of each wall was deducted the area of all the openings in the wall, the openings being considered as glass. These areas are all noted according to their exposure; as North, South, East and West walls. The radiating surface was determined from these areas by me and of a formula by Professor Carpenter, and is as follows:

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The correction of the malders was then, the remains to total area in quart fint of the all. From the rea of ach wall was deducted the area of all the openings in he call, the openings bein considered as class. The mareas are all noted according to their exponent; as lart, Sorth, Bast and less all. The radiation surface designing for the areas of the areas of the careas after the areas.

### Building "A"

### Exposed Area In Glass Equivalent.

North Glass	3349 Sq. Ft.
West "	5143 " "
South "	3369 " "
East "	4600 " "
Sky Ligh "	234 " " 16695
State of the state	
North Wall	3572.6 Sq. Ft.
West "	10422.8 " "
South "	3552.6 " "
East "	10965.8 " "
East "	10965.8 " "
Total	28513.8
Total Total Glass	28513.8 16695 Sq. Ft.
Total	28513.8
Total Total Glass	28513.8 16695 Sq. Ft.
Total	28513.8 16695 Sq. Ft. 335 " " 514 " "
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Total	28513.8  16695 Sq. Ft.  335 " "  514 " "  2851 " "

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# Building "B"

# Exposed Area In Glass Equivalent.

North gla	88	-		-	- 6	321	Sq.	Ft.	
West "		-		-	- 5	174	99	99	
South "		-		-	- 9	177	99	н	
East "		-		-	- 3	929	99	99	
To	otal -	-		-	24	601			
North Wal	1		-	•	- 8	979	Sq.	Ft.	
West "			-	-	- 5	230	11	99	
South "			-	-	- 6	123	11		
East "			-	-	- 6	475	H	11	
To	otal -		-	-	- 26	807			
Total Glas	88	-		-	-24	601	Sq.	Ft.	
10% N. "		-		-	-	632	Ħ	19	
10% W. "		-		-	-	517	Ħ	19	
10% Total Wall glass Equivalent 2680 " "									
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Buldin. "B" Exposed Area In Glass Fini lant.

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## Building "C"

## Exposed Area In Glass Equivalent.

North Glass	16435	Sq.	Ft.
West "	7350		n
South "	16170	н	-11
East "	7525	W	**
Total	47480		
R - Di Rammer Lota Til			
North Wall	20316	Sq.	Ft.
West "	6378	n	99
South "	20581		
East "	6203		10
Total	53478	um	
Total Glass	47480	Sq.	Ft.
10% N. "	1643	- 10	w
10% w. "	735		и.
10% Total Wall glass Equivalent -	5348	11	11
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10% N. " " " "	203 64	89	19

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Building "A"

From Carpenter on "Heating and Ventilation" we have the following formula!

B 
$$(t - t_1) = C (T - t)R$$
 or  $R = \frac{B(t - t_1)}{C(T - t)}$ 

Where:  $t_1$  = Outside Temperature = 0°  $t_1$  = Room = 70°

T = Steam  $= 212^{\circ}$ 

B = Sq. Ft. of exposed area in glass equivalent

R = Radiating Surface in Sq. Ft.

C = Heat Units per Sq. Ft. per degree per hour from radiating surface

 $R = \frac{20535(70-0)}{2(212-70)} = 5062 \text{ Sq.Ft.}$  or 1437450 BTU per hour in zero weather

As the mean cold temperature is about 35° only 1/2 this heat is necessary, or 718725 BTU per hour.

Building "B"

 $R = \frac{28572(70-0)}{2(212-70)} = 7042 \text{ Sq. Ft. or 2,000,000 BTU per hour in zero weak$ 

As the mean cold temperature is about  $35^{\circ}$  only 1/2 this heat is necessary, or 1,000,000 BTU per houe.

Building "C"

 $R = \frac{55473(70-0)}{2(212-70)} = 13672 \text{ Sq. Ft. or } 3883110 \text{ BTU per hour in zero weath}$ 

As the mean cold temperature is about 35° only 1/2 this heat is necessary, or 1941555 BTU per hour

Buildin

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 $R = \frac{20}{2(245-70)} = 3062 \text{ sq. Tt. } \text{ r. 1.35.30} \text{ of the poly sq. Tt.}$ 

As the mean cold temperature is thought to the high t necessary, or 'Il TEE The per bour.

Building "B"

 $R = \frac{98.72(70-0)}{3121(-201)} = 7042 81.$  it. or 2, 00,000 ET or hour . ser. with

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### Additional Heat Necessary Due To Ventilation.

Allowing: - two changes of air per hour. That one BTU will heat 55 cu. ft. one degree. That two BTU are radiated per sq. ft. of radiating surface per degree difference per hour. That the temperature rise is from 35° to 70° F.

Building "A"

Cubic contents of building = 748682 cu. ft.

35 x 748682 x 2 = 952868 BTU

Steam.

BTU supplied per hour (1437450 + 952868) = 2390318Available heat per pound steam @  $212^\circ = 970$  BTU 2390318 + 970 = 2464# steam in zero weather, or 1723# in ordinary weather.

Building "B"

Cubic contents of building = 1372804 cu. ft.

 $\frac{35 \times 1372804 \times 2}{55} = 1747223 \text{ BTU}$ 

Steam.

BTU supplied per hour (2,000,000 + 1747223) = 3747263Avaiable heat per pound steam @  $212^\circ = 970$  BTU  $3747263 \div 970 = 3862\#$  steam in zero weather, or 2632# in ordinary weather.

Building "C"

Cubic cont ents of building = 4234208 cu. ft.

 $\frac{35 \times 4234208 \times 2}{55} = 5388992 \text{ BTU}$ 

Steam.

BTU supplied per hour (3883110 + 5388992) = 9272102Available heat per pound steam @  $212^\circ = 970$  BTU 9272102 + 970 = 9559# steam in zero weather, or 7557# in ordinary weather. . The set of the Vo. out The cold to the set of the A

Mllowin: two charse of all yellowin: That the Time ending of the confidence of the c

Building "A"

Cubic contents of cuilding 74 5682 mg. fu.

35 x 748600 x 2 = 952368 BTU

Sterm.

Building "A"

Cubic coments of building - 1372504 cu. ft.

35 x 1372804 x 2 : 1: : us apu

. . . . . . .

Bullding mg:

Orbic content of building - All Me en. 20.

 $\frac{35 \times 4234 \text{ 18 x 2}}{55} = 536020 \text{ 210}$ 

Sturn

#### Winter Season

In the present day office building the steam is generally in the heating system until nine o'clock in the evening. At this time the building is closed and as the doors and windows are all shut, the temperature of the building will fall quite slowly, and except in extreme cold weather will not be below 50° F. by six o'clock in the morning, at which time live steam is turned into the heating system. Assuming this to be the case it is then necessary to heat a volume of air equal to the cubi contents of the buildings from 50° F. to 70° F. This heating is to be done from six to eight o'clock in the morning with live steam, and will be assumed to be 5° in each half hour; or the rate per hour at which the steam must be supplied will be as follows:

The total cubic contents = 6355694 cu. ft.

Allow one air change per hour

Allow that one B.T.U. will raise the temperature 55 cu. ft.
one degree.

Steam required to raise this volume from 50° to 70° is:

$$\frac{2 \times 6355694}{55} \times \frac{20}{970} = 4766\#$$

To raise this volume from 55° to 70° requires:

$$\frac{2 \times 6355694}{55} \times \frac{15}{920} = 3574\#$$

To raise this volume from 60° to 70° requires:

$$\frac{2 \times 6355694}{55} \times \frac{10}{970} = 2383\#$$

To raise the volume from 65° to 70° requires:

$$\frac{2 \times 6355694}{55} \times \frac{5}{970} = 1192\#$$

## Steam Consumed in 'arly Morning Feating

#### . I ter Season

In the pracent day office building the stear is generally in the heating systemuntil nine ofects in the evening. At this time the building is closed and as the doors and windows are all shut, the temperature of the building will fall quite clowly, and except in extreme cold we ther will not be below 50° F. by six o'clock in the morning, at a in time live steam is turned into the herting system. Assuming this to be the case it is then necessary to heat a volume of air equal to the cib. Consents of the buildings from a volume of air equal to the cib. Consents of the buildings from 50° F. to 70° M. This heating is to be done from six to eight o'clock in the cruin with live steam, and fill be assumed to be secuplificed and be assumed to be supplificed and be as follows:

The total cubic contents = of booff cu. ft, Allow one dir change per hour Allow that one B.T.U. will reise the temperature bb cu. ft, one degree,

Steam r quired to rate this volume from 50° to 70° is:

To raise this volume from 80° to 10° requires:

$$2 \times 1355094 \times 15 = 3574$$
#

To rais this volume from coo to 'O' requires:

To raise the volume from 65° to 70° requires:

# HOURLY STEAM CONSUMPTION FROM DAILY LOAD CURVES. Summer Season.

Time	Unit	н.Р.		Steam per H.P. Hou	r Steam per Hour
5-7 A		75	60	30.8	2310
8	3	225	53	17.2	3880
9	3	225	93	15.5	3490
10	3	225	106	15.8	3560
11	3	225	106	15.8	3560
12	3	225	106	15.8	3560
1 No	on 3	225	100	15.7	3530
2 PM	3	225	100	15.7	3530
3	3	225	100	15.7	3530
4	3	225	100	15.7	3530
5	3	225	106	15.8	3560
6	3	225	127	16.8	3780
6:30	2	150	130	16.5	2480
7	2	150	100	16	2400
8	2	150	80	15.9	2380
9	2	150	80	15.9	2380
10	1	75	120	29.8	2240
11	1	75	70	30.1	2260
12 MM	1	75	40	32.8	2460
1-5 A	M 1	75	30	34.8	2610

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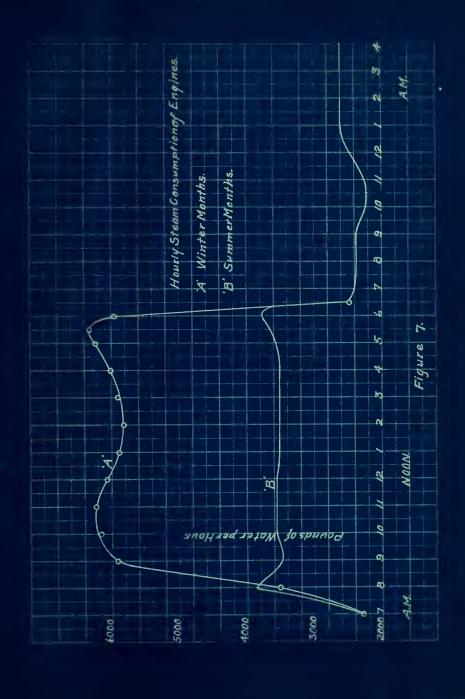
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T (00)	101,	anne .a.	St. TETT IS	1×107	LIUF !	.q.1	pit	J emiT
	nath	A	.5.		().)	35	1	2-7 AM
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	0 6 =	9	.cl		901	fre-w	ě	OI
	030	a d	, 6		106	125	3	11
	3690	8	18.		106	225	Ę	12
	06.00	7	IF.		100	282	8	1 Moon
	3000	7	.C.L		oct	225	C	MT S
	0808		, . ;		DOF	325	Z.	3
	3530	.1	[		300	81.4	3	$\tilde{v}$
	3560	3	10.		106	225	3	5
	0 10/2	3	. J.L		Tal	225	3	9
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	3400		16		100	150	S	7
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	VI 4	Ó			(10	150	S	6
	-240	8	.05.		CCT	75	1	10
	05%	£	30.		7.3	47	1	11
	03+\$	J	32.		40	75	τ	TR MW
	CLIL	8	.40		30	75	I	1-5 AM

			"	. 500501.	
Time 5-7AM	Unit	H.P.	% Full Load	Steam per H.P.Hour	Steam per Hour 2310
8	3	225	73.5	16.0	3540
9	( 3	225	100	15.7	3530)
	( 2	150	100	16.0	) 5930 2400)
10	(3	225	120	16.5	3720)
	(2	150	120	16.3	) 6160 2440)
11	(3	225	127	16.8	3780) 6240
	(2	150	127	16.4	2460)
12 No	on (3	225	116	16.2	3640)
	(2	150	116	16.2	2430)
1 PM	4 3	225	96	15.6	3510) ) 5910
	(2	150	96	16.0	2400)
2	(3	225	92	15.4	3460) ) 5840
	(2	150	92	15.9	2380)
3	( 3	225	98	15.6	3510) ) 5910
	( 2	150	98	16.0	2400)
4	(3	225	110	16.0	3600)
	2	150	110	16.1	2420) 60 20
5	(3	225	127	16.8	3780) ) 6240
	(2	150	127	16.4	2460)
5:30	( 3	225	136	17.0	3830)
	(2	150	136	16.6	2490)
6	(3	225	88	15.5	3490) ) 5970
	( 2	150	88	15.9	2390)
6:30	2	150	130	16.5	2480

6:30 PM to 5:00 AM - - Conditions as for Summer load.

# HOPEN SLEAR CONST PRION PRO MAIN LOSS CONTROL SEASON

Jac T Jed	rs in	Steam per 1. P. Fran	f Pull Load	н.р.	# init	Time 5-7A
	D oc	0.01	.,87	225	3	8
	(P. U.	r	100	225	( ع	6
6930	(00 S	16.0	001	031	( 2	
	(0278	d1	oni	225	ε)	10
0013	(0278	16.3	120	OcI	\$)	0
4 T O V	5730)	1.6.8	127	225	(3	11
62.0	2460)	16.4	127	150	2)	
6070	36-0)	16,2	116	225	m(3	12 Noc
(F) (F)	(62.98	le, u	116	150	(2	
593.0	3510)	1.6	96	225	( 3	1 PM
0.000	(00.1)	0.01	96	150	2 )	
04 50	3460)	1.5,4	\$ 9	225	(3	2
0	233)	15.9	\$6	150	(2	
5910	(CICE	15.6	86	225	3	3
	2400)	16,0	86	150	s j	
60.20	3600)	0.01	110	220	(3	å
	2420)	1.51	110	150	s)	
0.5	(OctVC	8. 4	1.27	225	( 3	5
	2460)	16,4	127	150	2)	
01/20	(0. )	17.0	136	225	( 3	5;30
	(0.19	0.1	136	150	2 )	
5970	(000)	0.3	88	225	( ع	9
	2490)	15.9	88	150	2)	
	0d+S	16.5	130	150	S	6:30
	. Dr. 01	32 mg (n2 = 4mg).	Al CEGIL	1,0:g	OJ MI	00:3





Size of Pipe to Carry Steam to Buildings "A" and "B".

From Kent we have the following formula:

$$Q = 60 \times .7854 \times 50 D^2 \left\{ \frac{144 (p_1 - p_2) D}{WL} \right\}^{1/2}$$

Where:

p<sub>1</sub> = initial pressure of steam p<sub>2</sub> = final w of steam w = weight per cu. ft. of steam at p<sub>2</sub>

D = diameter of pipe in feet L = length of pipe in feet

Q = quantity of steam flowing per minute in cu. ft.

Weight of steam necessary 6326# per hour = 2775 cu. ft. per minute.

$$2775 = 2356 \text{ D}^{5/2} \left( \frac{144 (25 15)}{.0614 \times 1162} \right) 1/2$$

$$D^{5/2} = \frac{2775}{10555} \text{ or } D^5 = \frac{2}{.2629}$$

$$D = .5860 \text{ ft.} = 7$$

Computation based on needs of the most severe weather.

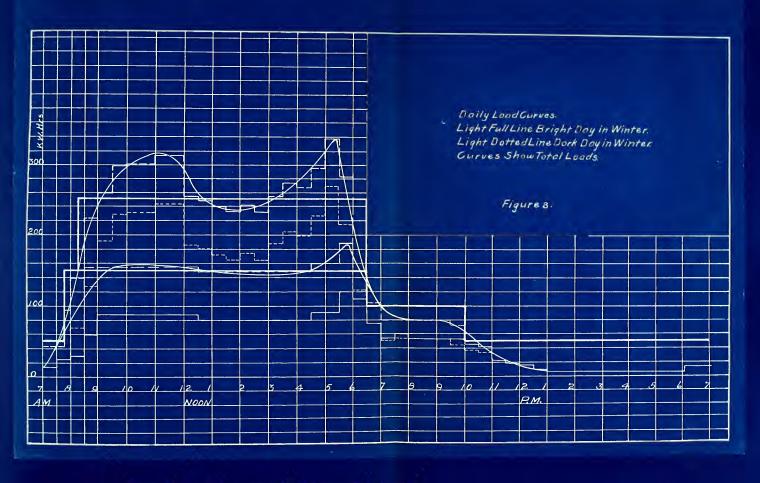
size of I ge to day, the state of the time and

From Kent we have the following to car:

Where: p = initial pressure of the p = final pressure of the p = final p = f

17 = .5860 = Q

Computation barad on mecus o the of





#### Size Of Electrical Units.

In this determination two load curves, one for a bright day and one for a dark, foggy day, both in winter time, were obtained from an office building where conditions were similar to these to be considered. The ordinates of these curves were effected by the ratio of the rentable floor area of the building to which the curves applied, to the rentable floor area of the building under consideration. This gives two loads; they are for the lighting only, and to each was added the power necessary to operate the elevators. The two curves thus constructed are assumed to be maximum daily conditions for summer and winter months.

From these curves of maximum conditions the electrical units were determined and arranged to carry the load the most economically.

Unit	#1	-	-	-	-	-	50	KW
								K W
11	#3	-	-	-	-	100	150	K W
99	#4	-	-	-	-	-	150	KW

#### Size of Steam Units.

Allow an efficiency of 95% in the electrical units and an efficiency of 90% for the steam units.

1 K W = 1000 Watts  
1 H P = 
$$746$$
 "

Therefore  $\frac{1000}{746}$  = 1.34 Electrical horsepower

1.34 + 5% = 1.407 Brake horsepower 1.407 + 10% = 1.55 Indicated horsepower

Or roughly add 50% to the rated capacty of the electric unit expressed in kilowatts for the indicated horsepower of the steam unit.

#### Size O' Flact to Putt.

In this determination two in correst, one for a far's, in the day and one for a far's, intervals, but in the termination in office building for a middle of the considered. The order the office curves were iffected by the reation of the rentable floor the office of the building to the curves in plied, the rentable floor in a continuity of the building and the consideration. This gives to both the form of the building and to each we added the pour reasons to be a curves thus constructed are and the curves and winter objections for survey and winter onthe.

From these curve of the curve of those to extra the extra terminal units

1 00 - - - - 1 Jirtu

. till prein wo his

Allo an efficiency of 50 in the of confidence and an

Therefore 1000 : 1.54 Thechrical nerse to er

1.34 + 5 = 1.407 x the normal x = 1.407 + 10 x = 1.50 Indic ted x = 10 x

Or row all de (% ' tra r : " capie) of he entric unit

### Economy of The Steam Units.

These curves of engine economy are deductions from similar curves taken from "The Economy Factors in Steam Power Plants" by Geo. W. Hawkins.

### Hourly Steam Consumption.

The curves of hourly steam consumption were plotted from the load curves and engine economy curves, i.e., for each hour of day from the load curve was taken the per cent. of full load at which the units were operating. With this percentage from the economy curve is found the water rate of the particular steam unit. These values multiplied by the horsepower of the unit gives the steam consumption per hour.

Economy of T a little Thite,

These curves of entire economy in deduction from mater curves taken from "The lending Tasto" in Class Pool of the holder. W. Hawkin .

America St an Communition.

# Estimate of the Electrical Current Consumed In Buildings "A", "B" & "C".

Lighting for Tenants -

This estimate is computed on the basis of the rented floor area. The data was obtained on a typical office building; one which furnished its tenants with electrical current for lighting.

The actual current consumed by the tentants divided by the total area of rentable floor space gives the current necessary for lighting per sq. foot.

Lighting for Halls -

The total area of floor space less the rented area is considered as halls; and as above the current used for lighting this area divided by the area gives the current necessary for lighting per sq. foot of halls.

Current for Elevators -

The current consumed in Buildings "A" and "B" is known, the meter readings having been obtained from the engineer in charge. The current for Building "C" was estimated from that consumed in Building "A", the method used being that for estimating the lighting.

# Tat In the Electrical Current Torse ed I betilding MAR, #3# #1#

Lighting for Temants -

This estimates to conjust on the basis of the ranted flar are. The data was ontined on thicker flice wilding; one ruck for nished it, tenates in a betrical correct for lighting.

The actual current consuled in the tentants divided by the total area of rentable floor space rives the current necessive in lighting per sq. foot,

Lighting for Halls -

The total area of "lour space loon in rected ... to consideral as halls; and as above the current and for "gating white area gives the current nace man, "or if him pur so, fool of halls.

Current for Flevs.org -

The current consumed in Buillings "" " " nows, the meter readings having been obtained from the enthant in charge.
The current for soilding """ was activited from that consumed in Building "A", the consumed being that the estimate in the consumer in the

## Estimate Of Electric Current Consumed Per Year.

Building	For Tenart s Light & Power	House			
"A"					
47275 sq.ft. @ 733 Watts sq.ft. 15764 " " "1520 " " "	34653 KW Hrs.	23961 KW Hrs.			
иВ и					
88926 sq.ft.@ 733 Watts sq.ft 12126 " " " 1520 " "	. 65183 KW Hrs.	18432 KW Hrs.			
M.C.M					
259056 sq.ft.@ 733 Watts sq.ft 86352 " " 1520 " " " For Motor lcad:	. 189888 KW Hrs	131255 KW Hrs.			
259056 sq. ft.@ 500 Watts "	129525				
Current to Elevators actual House and Big e pump		58032 3849			
"B «					
Current to Elevators actual House and Bilge pumps "		35287 1727			
#C W					
Current to Elevators Estimate 259056 sq. ft. @ 396 Watts per House and Bilge pumps	sq. ft.	102586			
259056 sq. ft. @ 19.4 Watts per	sq. ft.	50257			
	419249	425386			
Total to be generated		844635 KW Hrs.			

езиоН	For Tenant s Light & Power	Building
		и ди
23961 KW hrs.	@ 753 Watts sq.ft, 34653 KW Hrs.	47275 sq.ft.
18432 KW Hrs.	o 733 Watts so.ft. 65153 V" Prs.	12126 " "
133255 FW Pre.		S6352 " " " For Motor Les
5-032 3649	lev tors actual. E e rump "	"A" Current to E House and BI
35287 1727	evators actual lge pumps "	
		и ри
102586	levators Estimate 1. 396 Watta per og. ft.	259056 aq. f
78.501	le pumps t. 17.4 Wattsprag. ft.	House and El. 1.
4253AR	612419	
844630 V Hrs.	cenarated	Total to be

## Data On Elevators.

Bldg.	Oper		Stop- ping Time	Hours per Day	Time for Single Trip	Trips per Day	Sing le Trips per year		c Current c-consump tion r per trip
"A" Sunday only	1 2 7 1	7:00AM 7:45AM 9:00AM	lopm 6 PM 1 PM	15 20.5 4		288	166800) 18720) 185520	8032 KW	Watts 119.5
"B" Sunday	1 1	7:00AM 7:45AM 7:00AM	10PM 6PM 1PM	15 10.25 6		603	77900 3919 <b>3</b> ) 3	35287 KW	43.2

## Data On Levilor.

musmos-	durrii. Collen ticn or e	RID FILE	T	real to	req	ping	B 4 1	ni, d That Lija., Pl	24
	()	187. 1) 187. 1)	10:0) ¢ 147() 5'6		15 20	T BM 6 BM TOBK	7:00 X 7:45AM 9:00AM	2	Su
S., A	T) (48.6	3'1 3' s 3'1 3' s 3'0 1	15 3) 1030) 1030)	n 5 n 5	10.25	lor" EP. 10%	7:00 7 7:45 17 7:00 AM	I	Sun

## Estimate of Cost of Power Plant Equipment.

4 - 250 H.P. water tube boilers, sectional header, in place 4 - chain grate stokers each 7 ft. x 9 ft. = 63 sq. ft.	11000.00
with two engines, shafting, pulleys, etc., in place-Boiler foundations Boiler settings	3780.00 1000.00 3000.00
Coal and ash conveyer and bunkers in place Conveyer 272 ft. @ \$20.00 \$5440.00  Driver 400.00  4 green coal pans and valves - 176.00	
4 coal bunkers 2000.00 Chimney, steel lined 72" x 200 ft	7976.00 4200.00 800.00
2 feed pumps - ram pattern	600.00 750.00
Engines and generators, horizontal high speed direct connec to 220 volt d. c. Generators:	ted
1 - 75 H.P simple Engine1130.00 1 - 50 K W generator 1000.00 1 - 150 H.P. compound engine - 2100.00 1 - 100 K W generator 1500.00 2 - 225 H.P. Compound engines - 5500.00	
2 - 150 K W generator 5000.00	16230.00
l surface condenser with vacuum pump and circulating pump Piping, steam, exhaust and water, in place	1200.00 4000.00
Miscellaneous and engineering 10%	5454.00
Cost per K W \$ 133.00	59990.00 60000.00
Cost per boiler H.P. 60.00	

Note: The above estimated cost p. KW. is not unreasonable as about one-half of the boiler plant investment (or about \$14,000.) is required for heating, making the cost of the electric plant \$46,000. or \$102.00 per KW.

## latim a of Yout of Power Plant a count.

4 - 250 M.P. ater two boilers, sertional bouder, is place itom. To
4 - chair ,r is stoking secon 7 ft, x y ft, = el u. ft,
with two engines, shafting, pullers, etc., in like - 37.0.0 Boiler formations 1000.
Ov. Ook Soliter selice
Coal and ish convey r and bunkers in place
Cenveyer 272 ft. [ 20.00 \$04.0.00
Driver
4 green coal pans and valves - 176.00 4 coal bunkers 2000.00
Chimney, steel lined 72" x 300 ft 4206.00
Oc. Does
Meater
2 feed pumps - ram pattern 750.00
Engines and generators, norizental his spand direct connected
to 220 volt d. c. Generators:
T- 75 H.P simple Dogine 130.00
1 - 50 K W generator 1000.00
1 - 150 M.F. compount of ins - 1100.00
1 - 100 K W gen rator 1001.7
2 - 225 H.P. 30 mund enjines - 500.50 2 - 100 K W generator (100.)0 16200.00
C. Want Man Louis & Man Louis
1 surface condensor with racular properties of a 1000.00
Pipin, stea, exhaust nd watr, in this 1000.0
Miscellaneous and engineer of lo
00.0913
Cost pr X W \$ 154,00
Cost per boller I

Note: The above estimated cost, WW. is not unrescrible as such one-half of the bodder plant investment (or such the plant) is required for heating, making the cost of the cort of the cort of \$102.00 per KW.

